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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/902,184

Applicant(s)

MURPHY ET AL.

Examiner

Anh Ly

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 July 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is response to Applicants' AMENDMENT and Filed a Request for Continued Examination on 07/20/2007.

Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

2. The request filed on 07/20/2007 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 based on parent Application No. 09/902,184 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.
3. Claims 1-47 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments are moot in view of moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. In addition, due to Applicants submit the Rule 131 Declaration for the reference Pub. No.: 20030046309 A1 of Walker et al. (hereinafter Walker): the claimed invention to practice prior to the filing date of Walker (pages 12-12, the remarks).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 1-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No.: 6,134,534 issued to Walker et al. (hereinafter Walker) in view of US Patent No. 6,363,388 issued to Sprenger et al. (hereinafter Sprenger).

With respect to claim 1, Walker teaches a method for sharing customer information among a plurality of electronic facilities (a method for CPO management central server accessing the shared customer data storing at data storage devices: fig. 2 and col. 9, lines 60-67), comprising:

providing a mass data store comprising in a first data record identifying information for a customer having an associated first customer identifier (via airline reservation system as shown in fig. 5b);

receiving identifying information on the customer from an electronic storage facility containing information about the customer including a second customer identifier that is different from the first customer identifier (fig. 6, customer database containing a

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plurality of customers or passenger's data record including identifying information for each individual customer stored in the customer database: col. 14, lines 5-18);

storing the received identifying information in a second data record (a customer database, airline database or flight database or CPO database stored the client or customer information, identifying information of the customers or clients who registered for the cruise or airline reservation system with the same name but different ID number: see figs. 6-10s);

assigning an identifier based on a result of the determination (each client is assigned an identifier based on the stored database: such as customer ID or CPO ID for CPO customer: col. 13, lines 8-25); and

providing identifying information using the assigned identifier on an electronic storage facility (see figs. 6-7, col. 14, lines 5-32).

Walker teaches a plurality of data storage devices storing the client or customer information for central reservation system and airlines reservation system data, each data source or database containing identifying information for each client or customer including customer ID or customer identifier from which it is used to identify a particular customer or entity associated with customer database; also customer detail is used to describe the customer identified by customer identifier. Walker also teaches ID number of customer is utilized as cross-reference the corresponding information for the stored customer in the customer database between the reservation system. Walker does not clearly teach determining that the identifying information in the first and the second data

records are associated with the customer; and cross-referencing the assigned identifier with identifying information stored in the first and second data records.

However, Sprenger teaches the same customer based on customer information (col. 21, lines 28-52) and using the cross-reference identifier of a customer as shown in the fig. 5 (col. 21, lines 45-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Walker with the teachings of Sprenger. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of determining that identifying information and cross-reference identifier to access the right customer in the customer database, in the same conventional manner as described by Sprenger (col. 21, lines 45-52), into the system of Walker for the purpose of maintaining database integrity in a database system, thereby, enabling user quickly to valid a customer on the reservation system (Sprenger's col. 21, lines 55-67).

With respect to claim 2, Walker teaches retrieving identifying information from the master data store based on an identifier (col. 15, lines 30-45).

With respect to claim 3, Walker teaches wherein identifying information includes a storage identifier to identify an electronic storage facility transmitting identifying information, a customer identifier for identifying customer information in the electronic storage facility (col. 15, lines 30-45; also col. 14, lines 5-18); and

customer data for matching a customer with existing customers in the master data store (col. 22, lines 8-35 and col. 23, lines 1-8).

With respect to claim 4, Walker teaches wherein customer data includes a

customer's name and address (col. 14, lines 10-16).

With respect to claim 5, Walker teaches wherein determining comprises: standardizing the received identifying information and comparing the standardized identifying information to existing data in the master data store (col. 7, lines 65-67 and col. 8, lines 1-25).

With respect to claim 6, Walker teaches a method for sharing customer information as discussed in claim 1.

Walker teaches a plurality of data storage devices storing the client or customer information for central reservation system and airlines reservation system data, each data source or database containing identifying information for each client or customer including customer ID or customer identifier from which it is used to identify a particular customer or entity associated with customer database; also customer detail is used to describe the customer identified by customer identifier. Walker also teaches ID number of customer is utilized as cross-reference the corresponding information for the stored customer in the customer database between the reservation system. Walker does not clearly teach determining that the identifying information in the first and the second data records are associated with the same customer; and cross-referencing the assigned identifier with identifying information stored in the first and second data records.

However, Sprenger teaches the same customer based on customer information (col. 21, lines 28-52) and using the cross-reference identifier of a customer as shown in the fig. 5 (col. 21, lines 45-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Walker with the teachings of Sprenger. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of determining that identifying information and cross-reference identifier to access the right customer in the customer database, in the same conventional manner as described by Sprenger (col. 21, lines 45-52), into the system of Walker for the purpose of maintaining database integrity in a database system, thereby, enabling user quickly to valid a customer on the reservation system (Sprenger's col. 21, lines 55-67).

Claim 7 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

Claim 8 is essentially the same as claim 2 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 2 hereinabove.

Claim 9 is essentially the same as claim 3 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 3 hereinabove.

Claim 10 is essentially the same as claim 4 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 4 hereinabove.

Claim 11 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 5 hereinabove.

Claim 12 is essentially the same as claim 6 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 6 hereinabove.

Claim 13 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

Claim 14 is essentially the same as claim 2 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 2 hereinabove.

Claim 15 is essentially the same as claim 3 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 3 hereinabove.

Claim 16 is essentially the same as claim 4 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 4 hereinabove.

Claim 17 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 5 hereinabove.

Claim 18 is essentially the same as claim 6 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 6 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 19, Walker teaches a system for sharing customer information among a plurality of electronic storage facilities (a method for CPO management central server accessing the shared customer data storing at data storage devices: fig. 2 and col. 9, lines 60-67), comprising:

a plurality of electronic storage facilities for storing customer information associated with and identifying a customer; a mass data store comprising in a first data record identifying information for the customer having an associated first customer identifier; and an information system for receiving customer information from an electronic storage facility, said information system capable of: receiving identifying information on the customer from an electronic storage facility containing information on the customer including a second customer identifier that is different from the first customer identifier; storing the received identifying information in a second data record; assigning an identifier for the customer based on a result of the determination; and providing identifying information using the assigned identifier to an electronic storage facility (via airline reservation system as shown in fig. 5b; fig. 6, customer database containing a plurality of customers or passenger's data record including identifying information for each individual customer stored in the customer database: col. 14, lines 5-18; a customer database, airline database or flight database or CPO database stored the client or customer information, identifying information of the customers or clients

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who registered for the cruise or airline reservation system with the same name but different ID number: see figs. 6-10s; each client is assigned an identifier based on the stored database: such as customer ID or CPO ID for CPO customer: col. 13, lines 8-25; and see figs. 6-7, col. 14, lines 5-32).

Walker teaches a plurality of data storage devices storing the client or customer information for central reservation system and airlines reservation system data, each data source or database containing identifying information for each client or customer including customer ID or customer identifier from which it is used to identify a particular customer or entity associated with customer database; also customer detail is used to describe the customer identified by customer identifier. Walker also teaches ID number of customer is utilized as cross-reference the corresponding information for the stored customer in the customer database between the reservation system. Walker does not clearly teach determining that the identifying information in the first and second data records are associated with the same customer; and cross-referencing the identifier with the identifying information stored in the first and second data records within the master data store.

However, Sprenger teaches the same customer based on customer information (col. 21, lines 28-52) and using the cross-reference identifier of a customer as shown in the fig. 5 (col. 21, lines 45-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Walker with the teachings of Sprenger. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the

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use of determining that identifying information and cross-reference identifier to access the right customer in the customer database, in the same conventional manner as described by Sprenger (col. 21, lines 45-52), into the system of Walker for the purpose of maintaining database integrity in a database system, thereby, enabling user quickly to valid a customer on the reservation system (Sprenger's col. 21, lines 55-67).

With respect to claim 20, Walker teaches wherein said information system is further configured to: retrieve customer information from the master data store based on the identifier (col. 15, lines 30-45).

With respect to claim 21, Walker teaches wherein the customer information includes a storage identifier to identify said respective electronic storage facility transmitting the travel-based information, a customer identifier for identifying customer information in said electronic storage facility (col. 15, lines 30-45; also col. 14, lines 5-18); and

customer data for matching a customer with existing customers in the master data store (col. 22, lines 8-35 and col. 23, lines 1-8).

With respect to claim 22, Walker teaches a system for sharing customer information as discussed in claim 19.

Walker teaches a plurality of data storage devices storing the client or customer information for central reservation system and airlines reservation system data, each data source or database containing identifying information for each client or customer including customer ID or customer identifier from which it is used to identify a particular customer or entity associated with customer database; also customer detail is used to

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describe the customer identified by customer identifier. Walker also teaches ID number of customer is utilized as cross-reference the corresponding information for the stored customer in the customer database between the reservation system. Walker does not clearly teach determining that the identifying information in the first and the second data records are associated with the same customer; and cross-referencing the assigned identifier with identifying information stored in the first and second data records.

However, Sprenger teaches the same customer based on customer information (col. 21, lines 28-52) and using the cross-reference identifier of a customer as shown in the fig. 5 (col. 21, lines 45-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Walker with the teachings of Sprenger. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of determining that identifying information and cross-reference identifier to access the right customer in the customer database, in the same conventional manner as described by Sprenger (col. 21, lines 45-52), into the system of Walker for the purpose of maintaining database integrity in a database system, thereby, enabling user quickly to valid a customer on the reservation system (Sprenger's col. 21, lines 55-67).

With respect to claim 23, Walker teaches a system for sharing customer information among a plurality of electronic storage facilities (a method for CPO management central server accessing the shared customer data storing at data storage devices: fig. 2 and col. 9, lines 60-67) comprising:

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a plurality of electronic storage facilities for storing customer information associated with and identifying a customer, wherein each electronic storage facility uses a different identifier to identify the customer information; a mass data store comprising for each customer a unique identifier identifying the customer and a list of the electronic storage facilities that contain information for the customer along with the identification for the customer used by each electronic storage facility; and an information system in communication with said electronic storage facilities and said mass data store, wherein said information system is capable of: receiving identifying information on the customer from a subsequent electronic storage facility containing information on the customer including a customer identifier that is different from the customer identifiers of the other electronic storage facilities listed in the mass data store; storing the received identifying information in the list of the electronic storage facilities along with the identification for the customer used by the subsequent electronic storage facility; and providing identifying information using the unique identifier to an electronic storage facility (via airline reservation system as shown in fig. 5b; fig. 6, customer database containing a plurality of customers or passenger's data record including identifying information for each individual customer stored in the customer database: col. 14, lines 5-18; a customer database, airline database or flight database or CPO database stored the client or customer information, identifying information of the customers or clients who registered for the cruise or airline reservation system with the same name but different ID number: see figs. 6-10s; each client is assigned an identifier based on the stored

database: such as customer ID or CPO ID for CPO customer: col. 13, lines 8-25; and see figs. 6-7, col. 14, lines 5-32).

Walker teaches a plurality of data storage devices storing the client or customer information for central reservation system and airlines reservation system data, each data source or database containing identifying information for each client or customer including customer ID or customer identifier from which it is used to identify a particular customer or entity associated with customer database; also customer detail is used to describe the customer identified by customer identifier. Walker also teaches ID number of customer is utilized as cross-reference the corresponding information for the stored customer in the customer database between the reservation system. Walker does not clearly teach cross-referencing the received identifying information from the subsequent electronic storage facility with the unique identifier identifying the customer.

However, Sprenger teaches the same customer based on customer information (col. 21, lines 28-52) and using the cross-reference identifier of a customer as shown in the fig. 5 (col. 21, lines 45-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Walker with the teachings of Sprenger. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of determining that identifying information and cross-reference identifier to access the right customer in the customer database, in the same conventional manner as described by Sprenger (col. 21, lines 45-52), into the system of Walker for the purpose

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of maintaining database integrity in a database system, thereby, enabling user quickly to valid a customer on the reservation system (Sprenger's col. 21, lines 55-67).

With respect to claim 24, Walker teaches wherein when said information system receives an inquiry for information associated with a customer, said information system provides information indicating which electronic storage facilities contain information related to the customer and the identification used by each electronic facility to identify the customer's information (col. 15, lines 30-45; also col. 14, lines 5-18; and col. 22, lines 8-35 and col. 23, lines 1-8).

Claim 25 is essentially the same as claim 23 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 23 hereinabove.

Claim 26 is essentially the same as claim 24 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 24 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 27, Walker teaches wherein the first and second data records comprise identifying information identifying the customer and an indication of the electronic storage facility containing the customer information (col. 1, lines 5-18)

With respect to claim 28, Walker teaches a method as discussed in claim 1.

Walker teaches a plurality of data storage devices storing the client or customer information for central reservation system and airlines reservation system data, each data source or database containing identifying information for each client or customer including customer ID or customer identifier from which it is used to identify a particular

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customer or entity associated with customer database; also customer detail is used to describe the customer identified by customer identifier. Walker also teaches ID number of customer is utilized as cross-reference the corresponding information for the stored customer in the customer database between the reservation system. Walker does not clearly teach wherein said cross-referencing comprises cross-referencing the assigned identifier with the identifying information identifying the customer and an indication of the electronic storage facility containing the customer information for the first and second data records.

However, Sprenger teaches the same customer based on customer information (col. 21, lines 28-52) and using the cross-reference identifier of a customer as shown in the fig. 5 (col. 21, lines 45-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Walker with the teachings of Sprenger. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of determining that identifying information and cross-reference identifier to access the right customer in the customer database, in the same conventional manner as described by Sprenger (col. 21, lines 45-52), into the system of Walker for the purpose of maintaining database integrity in a database system, thereby, enabling user quickly to valid a customer on the reservation system (Sprenger's col. 21, lines 55-67).

With respect to claims 29, and 31-32, Walker teaches a method as discussed in claim 1.

Walker teaches a plurality of data storage devices storing the client or customer information for central reservation system and airlines reservation system data, each data source or database containing identifying information for each client or customer including customer ID or customer identifier from which it is used to identify a particular customer or entity associated with customer database; also customer detail is used to describe the customer identified by customer identifier. Walker also teaches ID number of customer is utilized as cross-reference the corresponding information for the stored customer in the customer database between the reservation system. Walker does not clearly teach comparing the identifying information in the first and second data records to thereby determine whether the identifying information is for the same customer.

However, Sprenger teaches the same customer based on customer information (col. 21, lines 28-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Walker with the teachings of Sprenger. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of determining that identifying information and cross-reference identifier to access the right customer in the customer database, in the same conventional manner as described by Sprenger (col. 21, lines 45-52), into the system of Walker for the purpose of maintaining database integrity in a database system, thereby, enabling user quickly to valid a customer on the reservation system (Sprenger's col. 21, lines 55-67).

With respect to claim 30, Walker teaches wherein identifying information includes a storage identifier to identify an electronic storage facility comprising the customer

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information and a customer identifier for identifying customer information in the electronic storage facility (col. 6, lines 40-55 and see fig. 2).

With respect to claim 33, Walker teaches wherein the customer information is travel-related information (abstract, fig. 1 and col. 5, lines 8-35).

Claim 34 is essentially the same as claim 27 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 27 hereinabove.

Claim 35 is essentially the same as claim 28 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 28 hereinabove.

Claim 36 is essentially the same as claim 29 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 29 hereinabove.

Claim 37 is essentially the same as claim 30 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 30 hereinabove.

Claim 38 is essentially the same as claim 31 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 31 hereinabove.

Claim 39 is essentially the same as claim 32 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 32 hereinabove.

Claim 40 is essentially the same as claim 33 except that it is directed to a computer for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 33 hereinabove.

Claim 41 is essentially the same as claim 27 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 27 hereinabove.

Claim 42 is essentially the same as claim 28 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 28 hereinabove.

Claim 43 is essentially the same as claim 29 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 29 hereinabove.

Claim 44 is essentially the same as claim 30 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 30 hereinabove.

Claim 45 is essentially the same as claim 31 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 31 hereinabove.

Claim 46 is essentially the same as claim 32 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 32 hereinabove.


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Claim 47 is essentially the same as claim 33 except that it is directed to a system for sharing customer information rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 33 hereinabove.

Contact Information

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to **(571) 273-4039**. The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **John Breene**, can be reached on (571) 272-4107.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: Central Fax Center **(571) 273-8300**

ANH LY 
AUG. 12th, 2007


SHAHID ALAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER